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JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security Department
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Washington Labor Market

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HIGHLIGHTS

Farm Work Accelerates, Unemployment Down

Seasonal growth picked up momentum and boosted total employment in Washington State 44,300 between April and May. The increased job opportunities reduced unemployment from 165,700 and 7.8 percent of the labor force in April to 157,000 and 7.3 percent in May.

Agriculture accounted for most of the new jobs as usual for this time of the year. The asparagus harvest was at its peak level, and field work was in full swing with farmers busy seeding, fertilizing, spraying and irrigating.

	May 1986* (Prel.)	Apr. 1986* (Rev.)	May 1985
Civilian Labor Force	2,153.6	2,118.0	2,123.3
Total Employment	1,996.6	1,952.3	1,960.0
Total Unemployment	157.0	165.7	163.3
State Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.8	7.7
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.0	7.0

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

Nonagricultural employment also continued to grow with nonfarm employment advancing 14,400 in May including 1,300 new jobs in manufacturing.

In the manufacturing industries, seasonal gains occurred in lumber-wood products and food manufacturing while aerospace continued its expansion. The only significant loss was in nonelectrical machinery where employment dropped 600 with work being phased down on a special contract.

Early tourist business was a major factor behind growth in the trade and service industries. Sizable gains were credited to restaurants, gasoline stations, hotels-motels, resorts, golf courses and race tracks. Construction also posted a strong gain thanks to improving weather and the lowest home mortgage rates in this decade.

Employment Growth Not All Seasonal

Although the employment growth over the month was largely seasonal, the expansion was greater than usual for this time of the year. On a seasonally adjusted basis, total employment increased from 1,954,300 to 1,974,900. The May level exceeded the total for October 1985 (1,967,600) to break the minor slide in the adjusted series which began last fall. Hopefully, the increases in April and May in the seasonally adjusted series will mark the beginning of another growth phase in the state's economy. Unemployment, after seasonal adjustment, also declined for the second consecutive month in May to interrupt an erratic uptrend (see charts on page three). The seasonally adjusted rate dropped from 7.8 percent in April to 7.6 percent in May. The May rate matched the low point in the series for 1985 but was slightly above the 7.4 percent rate recorded in January 1986. The rate in January, however, probably benefited from unusually mild weather in that month.

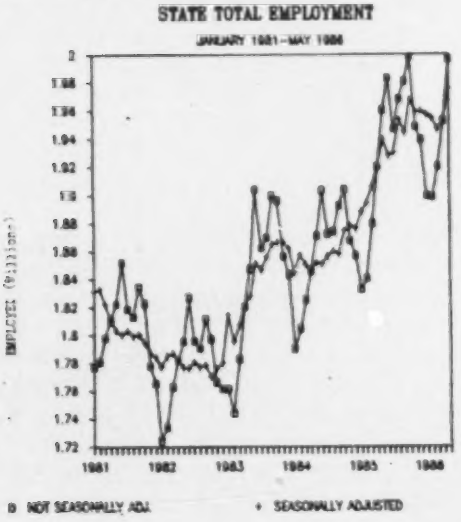
Jobless Rates Down Substantially in Eastern Washington

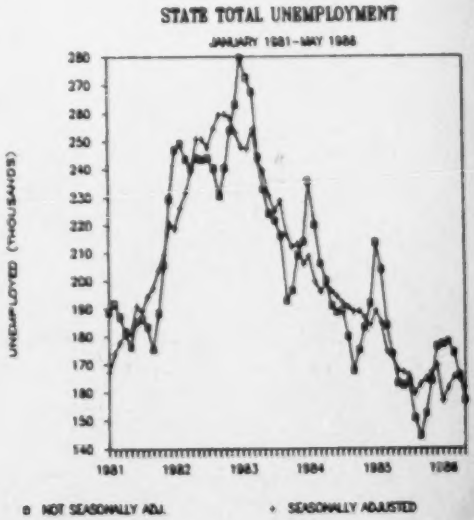
The largest relative reduction in unemployment between April and May occurred in Eastern Washington because of growing employment opportunities in agriculture: the jobless rate fell from 10.2 to 9.0 percent. In Western Washington, which did not benefit as much from the expansion in farm work, the unemployment rate edged down from 7.1 to 6.8 percent between April and May. Major Eastern Washington areas such as Yakima and Walla Walla counties experienced large reductions in unemployment over the month as a result of the asparagus harvest, growth in other agricultural work and the food processing industry. The jobless rate in Yakima County fell from 13.5 to 12.1 percent, while the rate in Walla Walla County dropped from 8.2 to 6.7 percent.

Unemployment Rate In Seattle Below National Rate

In the Seattle Metropolitan Area, employment rose 11,400 between April and May with strong growth in the tourist-related trade and service industries and further growth in aerospace. Unemployment, however, fell only 900 and the rate dipped from 6.1 to 6.0 percent as the number of new entrants to the labor force offset most of the gain in employment. Nonetheless, the unemployment rate in the Seattle area in May was well below the statewide (7.3) and national (7.0) rates.

In the other larger Western Washington areas, the reductions in unemployment were also relatively minor between April and May. Rates, however, were below those of last year. In the Tacoma area the rate fell from 7.7 to 7.5 percent over the month, while the rate in the Olympia Metropolitan Area dropped from 7.6 to 7.3 percent. The Bremerton Metropolitan Area continued to have the lowest rates in Western Washington and one of the lowest in the state. Its unemployment rate fell from 5.7 percent in April to 5.5 percent in May. Bremerton, of course, owes its low rate to defense employment. The Defense Department is the area's major employer, and government, in total, accounted for nearly one-half of all nonfarm wage and salary jobs in Kitsap County in 1985.





Unemployment Down In Logging Areas Too, But Still High

Unemployment in areas largely dependent on the lumber industry also declined over the month, but remained at a relatively high level. The jobless rate in the state's 14 lumber-logging counties fell from 12.4 to 10.5 percent between April and May as the demand for lumber picked up seasonally.

Unemployment in these areas was also down over the year, from 11.5 to 10.5 percent, but employment declined slightly too. This may have resulted from the out-migration of unemployed workers to areas with more promising job prospects. Other unemployed workers may have simply given up looking for work and dropped out of the labor force. These "discouraged workers" would no longer be included in the unemployment data. The persistently high unemployment levels in these areas point up the fact that the substantial expansion in the state's economy since the last recession has been far from uniform throughout the state.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Lumber employment rose 600 in May largely due to seasonal factors. Increasing demand for lumber resulting from a sharp expansion in the homebuilding industry was promising to spark at least a modest recovery in this depressed industry until contract negotiations between The Weyerhaeuser Company and unions representing its loggers and mill workers broke down. Approximately 4,000 Weyerhaeuser workers went out on strike June 16, 1986. The company is asking substantial wage and benefit reductions to bring its labor costs in line with nonunion competitors. News reports say an early settlement does not appear likely and that the strike could spread to other firms where negotiations are still continuing.

4,000 Weyerhaeuser Workers On Strike

Weyerhaeuser has proposed dropping base-pay rates in return for a profit-sharing plan. According to a company spokesman this could result in pay reductions of as little as $1 an hour. News reports, however, indicate that base-pay and benefits could drop as much as $4 per hour. Weyerhaeuser's wages and benefits for loggers and mill workers now average about $20 per hour. Independent competitors in the Northwest were said to pay wages and benefits averaging $12 to $14 per hour. According to the spokesman, 80 percent of Weyerhaeuser's wood product plants lost money in the last five years.

Tariff Imposed on Canadian Shakes and Shingles

In response to growing competition with Canada in the red cedar shake and shingle industry, the federal government imposed a five-year declining tariff on Canadian shakes and shingles in late May. The tariff begins with a 35 percent duty in the first year. U.S. cedar shake and shingle manufacturers have seen Canadian producers take over half of the U.S. market in recent years.

Employment in this industry in Washington State has begun to pick up already. A spokesman for the Independent Forest Manufacturers reported some mills starting up after long shutdowns and other mills expanding. By contrast, layoffs at shake and shingle mills were being reported in British Columbia.

Meanwhile, U.S. lumber producers filed a petition with the U.S. International Trade Commission seeking a 27 percent duty on imports of Canadian lumber. U.S. lumber manufacturers are complaining that Canadian lumber producers receive unfair government subsidies. The share of the U.S. lumber market going to Canadian firms has increased from about 19 percent in 1975 to more than 33 percent today. The commission ruled in late June that there was reasonable grounds to believe that U.S. producers are being injured by imports from Canada. The case now goes to the U.S. Commerce Department which must decide how much of an advantage, if any, Canadian Government subsidies are providing to that country's lumber producers. A tariff on Canadian lumber shipped to the U.S. could then be imposed as is the case with Canadian red cedar shingles and shakes.

The problem with imposing tariffs and trade barriers, however, is that they invite retaliation which can result in a full trade war to the detriment of all nations involved. In response to the tariff on its cedar shakes and shingles, the Candian government put duties on the import of U.S. books, computers and semiconductors.

Aerospace Looking Good

The Boeing Company continued to log new orders for jet airliners. The company received its fourth largest order ever in June from GPA Group Ltd., an international aircraft leasing firm based in Ireland, for 81 model 737s worth $2.3 billion. The Irish firm chose Boeing planes over those of Airbus Industrie, Boeing's main competitor. Boeing also sold Piedmont Aviation Inc. 25 model 737s valued at $750 million in June. Piedmont, a North Carolina based airline, also took options for 30 more planes and spare parts. The potential value of the planes and options was estimated at $1.9 billion. Delivery of the planes ordered is expected to begin in September 1988. Rounding out major orders for the month, Cathay Pacific Airlines, based in Hong Kong, purchased two model 742-400s which sell for $125 million each. If Cathay Pacific exercises its options for additional aircraft and spare parts, the total sale could be worth $1.6 billion.

Boeing To Build New Air Force One

The Air Force announced in June that it intends to purchase two 747 jumbo jets for the White House fleet. The Boeing plane was selected in competition with the McDonnel Douglas DC-10. The order, however, requires congressional approval.

Blimps On A Comeback

Boeing is now competing for a $3.3 billion contract to build 50 blimps for the Navy which would be used for spotting and tracking Soviet sea-skimming missiles up to 125 miles away. The blimps would be less expensive than other airborne warning systems and cheaper to keep aloft. Boeing had a $586,000 study contract to design the blimps.

Northwest Shipbuilding Loses Again

A Navy contract for seven 174-foot Landing Craft Utility ships was won by Lockheed Shipbuilding in June. The contract was valued at $34 million but could eventually be worth $140 million if options are exercised. A Lockheed spokesman said that the ships would be built in Georgia rather than in its Seattle shipyard because of high wage rates in the Northwest.

Tacoma Boatbuilding was one of the finalists in the competition for the contract. The Tacoma firm needs new contracts if it is to survive beyond the end of the year when the ships it is now building will be completed.

Jobless Aid For Shipyard Workers

A further sign of the depressed condition of the state's shipyard industry was the U.S. Department of Labor award of a $1 million grant to the State Employment Security Department to provide assistance to workers laid off in the state's shipbuilding industry. The grant will enable the department to provide skills identification, job search, retraining and relocation assistance to about 325 workers who lost jobs in the industry.

High-Tech Plus And Minus

Although employment in the state's electronics industry was down slightly over the year because of nationwide weakness in the industry, developments have been favorable lately. Matsushita Electric Industrial Company has selected Vancouver as its location to build video tape recorders in the United States. The firm is Japan's largest consumer electronics manufacturer and is best known for its Panasonic and Quasar televisions and video cassette recorders. The Vancouver facility would reportedly employ about 150 workers initially.

Tacoma was selected as a new site by another firm in June. MORPHO Systems Inc., the North American subsidiary of a French firm, is expected to be in operation with 45 employees in Tacoma by the end of summer. The company's principal product is a computerized fingerprint identification system. Both the city of Tacoma and Pierce County have contracts with the firm.

In other high-tech news, improvement in the U.S. semiconductor market has resulted in the recall of workers laid off last year by SEH America Inc. in Vancouver. The firm was forced to lay off 155 workers last year because of a slowdown in orders. The

company expects its work force to be back to its pre-layoff total by mid-year. The firm believes that the semiconductor industry will grow about ten percent in 1986 and show even stronger growth in 1987.

On the negative side was a Key Tronic Corp. announcement in late June that it expected to lay off more than ten percent of its 1,850 workers. The firm manufactures keyboards and other computer input devices and is one of Spokane County's largest private employers. The slump in the electronics industry caused several original equipment manufacturers to reduce their orders. Key Tronic is now discussing the possible sale of its business to a Japanese Company.

In July RCA-Sharp Micro electronics announced that it would not build a manufacturing plant in Camus as expected because General Electric, which recently bought RCA, already has a plant doing the work planned for the proposed facility. A spokesman for the RCA-Sharp joint venture company said that General Electric would reimburse the state and Clark County for costs in developing the site and help the state find another buyer. Governor Gardner said the state is already talking to companies in Korea and Japan about the Camas site and expects little difficulty in finding another buyer. General Electric will provide new jobs for 40 of the joint venture's 91 employees and severence pay and out-placement services for the remainder.

NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Improving weather and an expanding homebuilding industry teamed up to push employment 2,700 higher in construction in May. "Construction Potentials" data (building permits) collected by the F.W. Dodge statistical reporting service suggest that home building will remain brisk in the state for several more months. The cumulative value of building permits issued for residential buildings January through May of 1986 was up 14 percent from the comparable five month period in 1985. For May 1986, permits were issued covering 3,528 units versus 3,050 units in May 1985, up 16 percent.

Housing Market Strong

The National Association of Realtor's index of housing affordability helps explain the upsurge. The index rose to 100.8 in April, its second highest level since 1978. When the index is at 100, a family earning the median income can qualify for a mortgage covering 80 percent of the price of a median priced home. When the index is below 100, the median income is not sufficient to qualify.

Roofers Strike

The only negative development in the construction industry was a strike by 300 roofers in Western Washington which began June 1. The union rejected an offer by the Roofing Contractors Association which would have cut the hourly scale for a journeyman from

$18.85. The association wants a three-tiered rate from $12 to $14 per hour.

AT&T Strike Settled

Several hundred AT&T employees in Washington State and several thousand nationally went on strike June 1, but the dispute was settled on June 26. Operators, installers, and sales personnel received an eight percent wage increase spread over three years and job security guarantees in the new contract. Cost of living wage adjustments were ended, however. A company spokesman said the new agreement provides AT&T with "flexibility in structuring and paying certain job categories so we will be better able to keep our costs and prices in line with our competition." The settlement may serve as a guide for negotiations by regional telephone companies which will begin soon.

Vacation Season Is Here

Employment in retail trade rose 4,900 and while payrolls in the service group moved up 1,300 in May. Seasonal growth in tourist business was a factor in both industries. Retail trade has been exceptionally strong in the state over the past year with employment up nearly 15,000. The industry on the national level has also posted healthy gains in employment. Sales data in recent months present a mixed picture nationally, however.

According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, national retail sales fell 0.1 percent in May for the third decline in the past four months. Excluding auto sales, the decline would have been an even larger 0.3 percent. On the other hand, major national retailers were reporting year-to-year sales growth in May. Sears, the largest retail chain, said its sales rose 3.5 percent from May 1985. K Mart, the number two chain, reported a year-to-year increase of 5.1 percent; while J.C. Penney, the third largest retailer, saw May sales rise 8.4 percent above the year-earlier level. The strongest sales gain was in apparel followed by housing-related merchandise.

Everett Navy Base Still Not For Sure

While construction was approved by a narrow ten to nine vote of the Senate Armed Service Committee, the House of Representatives voted in June to delete funds from the fiscal 1987 budget for the proposed new Navy facilities in Everett and Staten Island, N.Y. The next test will occur in July when the full Senate votes on defense programs for fiscal 1987. The Senate measure as now written authorizes funds for the proposed Everett and Staten Island bases. At the same time the Senate Appropriations Committee will take up the House budget bill and could add money back for the facilities. It would then be up to a House-Senate conference to settle the issue.

Funding for the new bases was generally opposed by House members from states which already have large Navy bases. Their states would benefit if more ships

were based in their ports. California House members voted 42 to 3 against the proposed Everett and Staten Island facilities. Over 40 percent of all Navy ships are now based in San Diego.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Mixed Signals

The nation's Index of Leading Economic Indicators rose a scant 0.2 percent in May following a sharp 1.3 percent gain in April. Much of the growth in the index in recent months has come from strength in financial, rather than production indicators, and this points to continued weakness in the nation's manufacturing industries. The sharp decline in the dollar in terms of foreign currencies has yet to help domestic industries sensitive to foreign competition significantly .

The major contribution to the rise in the May index was an increase in the money supply. Other advancing indicators were business and consumer borrowing, the number of companies receiving slower deliveries from suppliers, prices of sensitive materials, stock prices, and contracts and orders for plant and equipment.

Indicators on the downside in May were net business formations, new orders for consumer goods, building permits, the average workweek, and claims for unemployment insurance (increased).

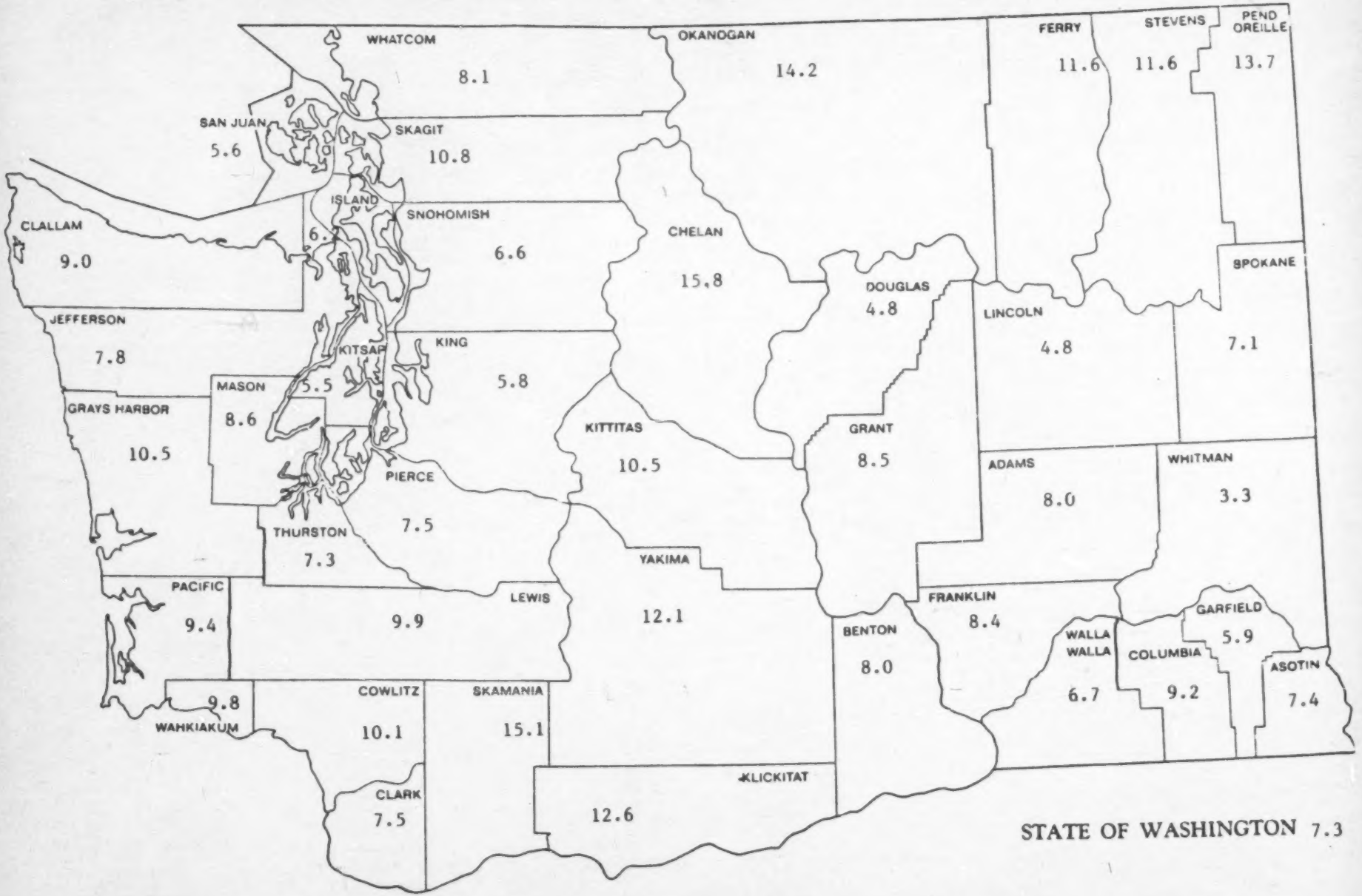
Fewer Apartment Buildings Started

Housing starts in the nation dropped from a revised annual rate of 2,039,000 units in April to 1,888,000 units in May. Despite the fall, however, May 1986 starts were up 12.1 percent from their year-ago level. The decline reflected a reduction in starts on apartment buildings. Starts on single family houses were unchanged. Some analysts attributed the slowdown in apartment construction to fear that the tax reform plan would remove many tax incentives for real estate investors. Others, however, cited high rental vacancy rates which were at a 19-year high in May.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

Year Ending	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE	
	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986
U.S. City Average	326.3	325.3	321.3	1.6	1.6
Seattle-Everett	323.5	N/A	321.0	0.8	N/A


WHATCOM
8.1
OKANOGAN
14.2
FERRY
11.6
STEVENS
11.6
PEND OREILLE
13.7
SAN JUAN
5.6
SKAGIT
10.8
ISLAND
6.7
SNOHOMISH
6.6
CLALLAM
9.0
CHELAN
15.8
DOUGLAS
4.8
SPOKANE
7.1
LINCOLN
4.8
JEFFERSON
7.8
KITSAP
5.5
KING
5.8
MASON
8.6
GRAYS HARBOR
10.5
KITTITAS
10.5
GRANT
8.5
ADAMS
8.0
WHITMAN
3.3
PIERCE
7.5
THURSTON
7.3
YAKIMA
12.1
PACIFIC
9.4
LEWIS
9.9
FRANKLIN
8.4
BENTON
8.0
GARFIELD
5.9
WALLA WALLA
6.7
COLUMBIA
9.2
ASOTIN
7.4
9.8
WAHKIAKUM
COWLITZ
10.1
SKAMANIA
15.1
KLICKITAT
12.6
CLARK
7.5
STATE OF WASHINGTON 7.3

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	May. 1986 (Prel.)	Apr. 1986 (Rev.)	May. 1985 (Rev.)	Apr. 1985 (Rev.)	Numerical Change: Apr. 86 to May. 86	Numerical Change: May. 85 to May. 86
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.	1,760.5	1,746.1	1,709.4	1,693.5	+14.4	+51.1
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	299.0	297.7	292.5	290.7	+1.3	+6.5
Durable Goods.....	209.1	208.3	203.3	202.9	+0.8	+5.8
Lumber & Wood Products....	37.2	36.6	38.2	37.3	+0.6	-1.0
Furniture & Fixtures.....	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	0.0	-0.1
Stone Clay & Glass Prod...	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.5	+0.1	-0.1
Primary Metal Industries..	12.6	12.5	12.8	12.9	+0.1	-0.2
Aluminum Prod.& Proc.....	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.8	0.0	-0.3
Fabricated Metal Prod.....	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.3	0.0	+0.1
Machinery.....	29.4	30.0	28.6	29.4	-0.6	+0.8
Machinery exc. Elect.....	17.2	17.8	16.2	16.9 3/	-0.6	+1.0
Electrical & Electronic..	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.5	0.0	-0.2
Transportation Equipment..	95.5	94.9	88.6	88.5	+0.6	+6.9
Aerospace.....	83.5	82.9	74.7	74.3	+0.6	+8.8
Other Transp. Equip.....	12.0	12.0	13.9	14.2	0.0	-1.9
Instruments & Rel. Prod...	10.4	10.4	11.0	10.8	0.0	-0.6
Misc. Manufacturing Ind...	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods.....	89.9	89.4	89.2	87.8	+0.5	+0.7
Food & Kindred Products...	31.2	30.5	30.7	29.6	+0.7	+0.5
Canned & Preserved Foods.	12.0	11.5	11.1	10.6	+0.5	+0.9
Apparel & Other Text.Prod.	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.9	-0.1	+0.1
Paper & Allied Products...	16.1	16.0	16.3	16.3	+0.1	-0.2
Printing & Publishing.....	17.6	17.7	17.5	17.4	-0.1	+0.1
Chemicals & Allied Prod...	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.1	-0.1	+0.2
Other Nondurable Goods 2/.	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	0.0	0.0
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	+0.4
CONSTRUCTION.....	82.7	80.0	80.0	76.6	+2.7	+2.7
TRANS.& PUBLIC UTILITIES....	94.9	94.4	93.1 3/	91.7 3/	+0.5	+1.8
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE....	434.4	429.1	418.7	412.9	+5.3	+15.7
Wholesale Trade.....	106.5	106.1	105.5	105.3	+0.4	+1.0
Retail Trade.....	327.9	323.0	313.2	307.6	+4.9	+14.7
FIN. INS. & REAL ESTATE.....	103.4	102.3	98.9	98.2	+1.1	+4.5
SERVICES.....	387.7	386.4	374.9	372.7	+1.3	+12.8
Health Services	119.9	119.3	116.3	115.6	+0.6	+3.6
GOVERNMENT.....	355.4	353.2	348.7	348.1	+2.2	+6.7
Federal.....	69.1	69.0	70.2	70.2	+0.1	-1.1
State & Local.....	286.3	284.2	278.5	277.9	+2.1	+7.8
Education.....	155.3	154.3	151.7	152.0	+1.0	+3.6
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	-0.7

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

3/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

DATE 7/1/86
Benchmark: 1985

	May 1986 PRELIMINARY 1/				April 1986 REVISED 1/				May 1985 REVISED			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,153,600	1,996,600	157,000	7.3	2,118,000	1,952,300	165,700	7.8	2,123,300	1,960,000	163,300	7.7
Bellingham MSA	53,300	49,000	4,300	8.1	53,300	48,600	4,700	8.8	53,100	48,300	4,800	9.0
Bremerton MSA	70,400	66,500	3,900	5.5	70,000	66,000	4,000	5.7	68,500	64,600	3,900	5.7
Olympia MSA	68,500	63,500	5,000	7.3	67,100	62,000	5,100	7.6	67,500	62,400	5,100	7.6
Seattle PMSA	938,100	882,100	56,000	6.0	927,600	870,700	56,900	6.1	916,700	858,400	58,300	6.4
King County 2/	732,600	690,200	42,400	5.8	724,500	681,300	43,200	6.0	716,400	671,700	44,700	6.2
Snohomish County 2/	205,400	191,900	13,500	6.6	203,200	189,400	13,800	6.8	200,300	186,700	13,600	6.8
Spokane MSA	160,700	149,300	11,400	7.1	158,500	146,200	12,300	7.8	164,400	152,600	11,800	7.2
Tacoma PMSA	223,700	207,000	16,700	7.5	224,000	206,800	17,200	7.7	219,000	202,300	16,700	7.6
Tri-Cities MSA	72,800	67,000	5,800	8.0	68,600	62,700	5,900	8.6	69,800	63,500	6,300	9.0
Benton County 2/	55,000	50,600	4,400	8.0	51,800	47,400	4,400	8.5	52,800	48,000	4,800	9.1
Franklin County 2/	17,900	16,400	1,500	8.4	16,900	15,400	1,500	8.9	17,100	15,600	1,500	8.8
Vancouver PMSA	103,900	96,100	7,800	7.5	102,600	94,500	8,100	7.9	101,200	93,100	8,100	8.0
Yakima MSA	89,100	78,300	10,800	12.1	86,000	74,400	11,600	13.5	86,700	76,800	9,900	11.4
Adams	7,710	7,090	620	8.0	6,540	6,010	530	8.1	7,970	7,280	690	8.7
Asotin	8,330	7,710	620	7.4	8,090	7,450	640	7.9	8,110	7,420	690	8.5
Clallam	21,270	19,360	1,910	9.0	21,150	19,270	1,880	8.9	21,530	19,610	1,920	8.9
Columbia	2,510	2,280	230	9.2	2,290	2,040	250	10.9	2,640	2,460	180	6.8
Cowlitz	34,850	31,330	3,520	10.1	34,140	30,310	3,830	11.2	35,080	30,980	4,100	11.7
Ferry	2,750	2,430	320	11.6	2,710	2,280	430	15.9	2,730	2,360	370	13.6
Garfield	1,350	1,270	80	5.9	1,130	1,020	110	9.7	1,400	1,320	80	5.7
Grant	26,620	24,350	2,270	8.5	23,670	21,430	2,240	9.5	26,300	23,260	3,040	11.6
Grays Harbor	25,290	22,640	2,650	10.5	25,350	22,090	3,260	12.9	26,430	23,440	2,990	11.3
Island	16,400	15,390	1,010	6.2	15,740	14,690	1,050	6.7	17,090	15,880	1,210	7.1
Jefferson	7,010	6,460	550	7.8	6,720	6,140	580	8.6	6,850	6,310	540	7.9
Kittitas	11,590	10,370	1,220	10.5	11,300	9,780	1,520	13.5	11,950	10,770	1,180	9.9
Klickitat	9,340	8,160	1,180	12.6	8,330	7,000	1,330	16.0	8,890	7,740	1,150	12.9
Lewis	24,340	21,920	2,420	9.9	23,680	20,910	2,770	11.7	25,050	22,270	2,780	11.1
Lincoln	4,970	4,730	240	4.8	4,220	3,990	230	5.5	5,400	5,130	270	5.0
Mason	12,460	11,390	1,070	8.6	12,240	11,110	1,130	9.2	12,360	11,480	880	7.1
Okanogan	13,060	11,200	1,860	14.2	13,320	10,710	2,610	19.6	14,090	12,080	2,010	14.3
Pacific	7,020	6,360	660	9.4	7,130	5,970	1,160	16.3	6,990	6,040	950	13.6
Pend Oreille	3,570	3,080	490	13.7	3,540	2,960	580	16.4	3,750	3,060	690	18.4
San Juan	4,480	4,230	250	5.6	4,260	3,980	280	6.6	4,450	4,190	260	5.8
Skagit	30,620	27,320	3,300	10.8	30,430	27,000	3,430	11.3	30,020	26,250	3,770	12.6
Skamania	2,380	2,020	360	15.1	2,380	1,980	400	16.8	2,630	2,190	440	16.7
Stevens	11,780	10,410	1,370	11.6	11,250	9,500	1,750	15.6	12,150	10,610	1,540	12.7
Wahkiakum	1,330	1,200	130	9.8	1,240	1,100	140	11.3	1,440	1,320	120	8.3
Walla Walla	25,850	24,130	1,720	6.7	24,710	22,680	2,030	8.2	25,430	23,900	1,530	6.0
Wenatchee Labor Area	37,360	32,690	4,670	12.5	36,800	31,740	5,060	13.8	36,570	32,260	4,310	11.8
Chelan County 2/	26,120	21,990	4,130	15.8	25,820	21,350	4,470	17.3	24,860	21,700	3,160	12.7
Douglas County 2/	11,240	10,700	540	4.8	10,980	10,390	590	5.4	11,710	10,560	1,150	9.8
Whitman	18,880	18,250	630	3.3	17,790	17,200	590	3.3	18,910	18,280	630	3.3

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

7/1/86
Benchmark: 1985

	May 1986 PRELIMINARY 1/				April 1986 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2180900	2017900	163000	7.5	2145800	1978200	167600	7.8
Bellingham MSA	54000	49500	4500	8.3	54000	49300	4700	8.7
Bremerton MSA	71200	67200	4000	5.6	70900	66800	4100	5.8
Olympia MSA	69400	64200	5200	7.5	68100	62900	5200	7.6
Seattle PMSA	949600	891500	58100	6.1	939800	882200	57600	6.1
King County 2/	741600	697600	44000	5.9	734000	690300	43700	6.0
Snohomish County 2/	208000	193900	14100	6.8	205900	191900	14000	6.8
Spokane MSA	162800	150900	11900	7.3	160500	148100	12400	7.7
Tacoma MSA	226500	209200	17300	7.6	227000	209600	17400	7.7
Tri-Cities MSA	73800	67700	6100	8.3	69600	63600	6000	8.6
Benton County 2/	55600	51100	4500	8.1	52500	48000	4500	8.6
Franklin County 2/	18200	16600	1600	8.8	17100	15600	1500	8.8
Vancouver PMSA	105200	97100	8100	7.7	103900	95700	8200	7.9
Yakima MSA	90400	79200	11200	12.4	87200	75400	11800	13.5
Adams	7800	7160	640	8.2	6630	6090	540	8.1
Asotin	8440	7800	640	7.6	8200	7550	650	7.9
Clallam	21550	19570	1980	9.2	21420	19520	1900	8.9
Columbia	2540	2310	230	9.1	2320	2070	250	10.8
Cowlitz	35330	31670	3660	10.4	34600	30720	3880	11.2
Ferry	2790	2460	330	11.8	2750	2310	440	16.0
Garfield	1360	1280	80	5.9	1150	1040	110	9.6
Grant	26970	24610	2360	8.8	23980	21710	2270	9.5
Grays Harbor	25640	22890	2750	10.7	25680	22380	3300	12.9
Island	16600	15550	1050	6.3	15950	14890	1060	6.6
Jefferson	7100	6530	570	8.0	6800	6220	580	8.5
Kittitas	11750	10480	1270	10.8	11450	9910	1540	13.4
Klickitat	9460	8240	1220	12.9	8430	7090	1340	15.9
Lewis	24670	22160	2510	10.2	23980	21180	2800	11.7
Lincoln	5030	4780	250	5.0	4270	4040	230	5.4
Mason	12620	11510	1110	8.8	12400	11260	1140	9.2
Okanogan	13250	11320	1930	14.6	13490	10850	2640	19.6
Pacific	7120	6430	690	9.7	7220	6050	1170	16.2
Pend Oreille	3630	3120	510	14.0	3590	3000	590	16.4
San Juan	4530	4270	260	5.7	4310	4030	280	6.5
Skagit	31040	27610	3430	11.1	30830	27360	3470	11.3
Skamania	2410	2040	370	15.4	2410	2010	400	16.6
Stevens	11940	10520	1420	11.9	11390	9620	1770	15.5
Wahkiakum	1350	1220	130	9.6	1250	1110	140	11.2
Walla Walla	26180	24390	1790	6.8	25040	22980	2060	8.2
Wenatchee Labor Area	37890	33040	4850	12.8	37280	32160	5120	13.7
Chelan County 2/	26520	22230	4290	16.2	26150	21630	4520	17.3
Douglas County 2/	11390	10820	570	5.0	11130	10530	600	5.4
Whitman	19100	18450	650	3.4	18030	17430	600	3.3

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	May 1986 Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		May 1986	April 1986	May 1985	May 1986	April 1986	May 1985	May 1986	April 1986	May 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*	188,200	$470.42	$465.31	$454.33	39.9	39.5	39.2	$11.79	$11.78	$11.59
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	32,800	$453.94	$436.63	$450.08	39.2	38.1	38.7	$11.58	$11.46	$11.63
Primary Metal Industries	9,800	$532.13	$537.37	$521.48	41.9	41.4	40.3	$12.70	$12.98	$12.94
Fabricated Metal Products	7,300	$458.34	$448.09	$462.95	40.1	39.1	39.3	$11.43	$11.46	$11.78
Machinery	16,800	$381.60	$380.95	$375.54	39.3	39.6	39.2	$9.71	$9.62	$9.58
Food and Kindred Products	23,700	$354.19	$355.67	$360.05	37.6	37.4	38.1	$9.42	$9.51	$9.45
Chemical and Allied Products	5,800	$593.88	$578.04	$565.65	42.0	41.2	41.5	$14.14	$14.03	$13.63
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	61,500	$587.65	$583.90	$597.63	36.5	36.7	36.8	$16.10	$15.91	$16.24
Wholesale and Retail Trade	266,400	$319.82	$318.65	$320.63	34.5	34.3	34.7	$9.27	$9.29	$9.24

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.